

AUREOLUS in 261 (Gallienus's General  
AUREOLUS)

Quintus who had remained in Syria was  
murdered by the people of EMEISA, the city  
where he had taken refuge, at the instigation  
of ODAENATHUS, ruler of Palmyra, acting  
on orders of Gallienus

Early 261

REGALIANUS: acclaimed emperor  
by the remnants of Ingenuus's forces  
in Moesia after the latter's defeat in  
260.

Victory over the ~~SARMATIAN~~ SARMATIANS was  
followed by defeat by Gallienus; after which  
Regalianus was killed by his own  
soldiers

261 AD

Galarius issued the edict of toleration which ended general persecution for nearly 40 years.

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the Olympics were interrupted  
by a threatened invasion of barbarians.  
The games were quickly resumed  
and continued (whether unbroken or  
not - not known) until 393  
the year when Roman Emperor  
THEODOSIUS I ordered the closing  
of all pagan centers.

After the Persians had removed Valerian from the scene, GALLIENUS published the 1<sup>st</sup> edict of toleration, recognizing Christianity as a permitted religion, and ordering that property taken from Christians should be restored to them.

261

Postumus cleared the western provinces of the empire of foreign invaders and re-established the Rhene frontier.

By the end of 261 he was recognized as emperor in Gaul, Britain and Spain. He made it plain to Gallienus he had no intention of attacking Rome.

SAPOR, the Persian takes Antioch

ODAE NATHUS performed another important service for Gallienus, suppressing the rebellion of Q VIBIUS of Emesa. Quintus had risen in support of his father & brother, the two Macrini who had staged a bid for power in the Balkans. Gallienus rewarded Odaenathus with the titles 'Ruler of the Romans' & 'Sovereign of the East'. Odaenathus neither claimed nor was given the rank of joint Augustus, but it



was clear where real power in the  
eastern provinces now lay.

261-268

Decree of Gallienus excluding  
senators from military service.